

VERLIAC

ON THE TREATMENT

OF

GOUT

AND

RHEUMATISM,

ACCORDING TO

DOCTOR LAVILLE'S METHOD.

BY

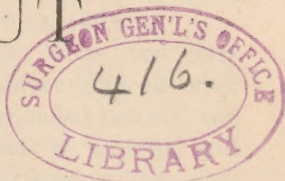
DOCTOR VERLIAC

Of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.





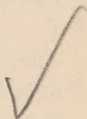
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PARIS, January, 1884.

DEAR DOCTOR :

We desire to call the serious attention of the medical profession to the treatment of Gout, by the method of DR. LAVILLE, of Paris.

This treatment, which for more than forty years in France, and subsequently in all other countries, has met with unequalled success, and given most convincing proofs of its rapid and certain results with absolute freedom from after ill effects.

Its use does not expose the patient to any of the dangers, ascribed truthfully or otherwise, to most remedies used in this disease. Moreover, Dr. Laville's treatment has now entered into the domain of regular therapeutics, and physicians find in it a valuable means of curing or relieving patients whom gout has rendered helpless, and whose lives are threatened by its ravages. It has been clearly demonstrated that in the treatment of gout, it is not only necessary to subdue the constantly recurring pains in the joints, but especially to prevent the visceral complications the gouty cachexia predisposes the patient to.

Modern authorities, and particularly the researches of Quain, Stokes, Gairdner, Garrod,

and Charcot, have abundantly established the fact, that after repeated attacks of gout, serious lesions supervene in the internal organs, especially the heart and kidneys.

The heart gradually undergoes fatty degeneration of its muscular fibres, impairing the force and contractility of the organ.

This condition, indicated by the weak and intermittent pulse, exposes the patient to all the dangers from dyspnora, angina pectoris, and syncope, terminating by sudden death.

The kidneys in their turn are subject to chronic inflammation, similar to that in Bright's disease, producing in these organs a deformity so characteristic (contracted kidney), that English authors have given to it the name of "Gouty Kidney," and as a result of this inflammation the secretion of urine is scanty and albuminous, and following this pathological condition comes the slow blood poisoning, which, interfering with the functions of the organs of general nutrition, diminishes the vital forces. It is these lesions, which endanger the lives of gouty subjects much more than those of the joints.

Dr. Laville's remedy is based upon two preparations :

FIRST.--The *curative liquid*, to be given during the acute stage of the attack. This is an Elixir of Quinine and Colocynth.

SECOND.—The *preventive pills* administered only between the attacks, to lessen their severity or prevent their return. The basis of these pills is Silicate of Soda and Extract of Alkengé, which act slowly as a gouty depurative.

These remedies have been commended by the highest testimonials, and we cite the following :

Professor FLEURY, the celebrated founder of French Hydrotherapy, writes the following :

“For ten years I have prescribed Dr. Laville’s liquid to a great number of gouty persons, and I can affirm that it has never exercised the least harmful influence either upon the kidneys, or upon the digestive organs. On the contrary, it has been possible for me repeatedly either to prevent the attacks or to lessen their intensity, and without causing the slightest symptom of relapse, metastasis, etc.”

Could we desire stronger proof, or a testimonial from a more skillful professor?

Professor NELATON, the famous French Surgeon, wrote thus to Dr. Laville:

MY DEAR FRIEND:

I send you Mr. ———, and beg you to inquire into his case. I think that Mr. ———

is one of those whom your method of treatment will suit, and who, like so many others, will be benefited thereby. I rely entirely upon your judgment in this matter.

Yours, very truly,
NELATON."

Mr. OSSIAN HENRY, Chief of the Chemical Laboratory of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, who was commissioned to analyze the preparations of Dr. Laville, concludes as follows:—"Dr. Laville's anti-gout liquid furnished me for analysis is found to be compounded from febrifuge, anti-periodic, diuretic and purgative substances.

"It is a happy combination with which to produce the desired result."

His conclusions regarding the pills are as follows: "They are both aperient and alterative in their action, and in the doses indicated unprejudicial to health."

Method of Administering.

FIRST.—The liquid. This is used during the acute stage of either gout or rheumatism, in doses of from one to three (1-3) teaspoonfuls within twenty-four hours, being guided by severity of the pain.

During a violent attack, a teaspoonful of the liquid may be given in half a glass of sweetened water, or any other suitable menstrum. Six or

seven hours later the dose should be repeated, and if no amelioration of the symptoms ensues or purgation is produced, at the expiration of an interval of six or seven hours a third teaspoonful may be administered.

A patient after taken three teaspoonfuls during the day, [24 hours,] should allow twenty-four hours to elapse before continuing the treatment, for the medicine though prompt in relieving the attack, may be slow in producing purgation.

After this period of rest, if no improvement is noticed, one teaspoonful of the liquid should be given, followed, eight or nine hours after, by a second spoonful.

By this time decided improvement has usually taken place, and to complete the cure, divided doses of the liquid must be prescribed for several days; for example, one teaspoonful, given either night or morning, according to the severity of the pain.

Frequently, one-half or even a quarter of a spoonful will be found sufficient for a daily dose. Two things must be considered; should cathartis be produced, the liquid must be discontinued until it ceases; and upon the first evidence of improvement the dose must be diminished. Purgation is not necessary to insure a cure.

In mild cases smaller doses should be prescribed, otherwise the general plan of treatment is carried out.

One to two teaspoonfuls for the first day, and fractional doses on the second and succeeding

day, will suffice. The liquid should be administered fasting; say two hours before or four hours after meals.

Taken by enema the liquid is equally efficient.

SECOND.—The pills are an alkaline and vegetable depurative compound, intended to cause absorption of the nodosities in the joints, and eliminate the renal concretions, and must be taken after the acute stage, or in the intervals between the attacks, in doses of from four to ten pills daily, at meal times.

They do not in the least impair digestion.

After several months' use of these pills, if no visible improvement (in the joints) is noted, it will be necessary for a few weeks to take a spoonful of the liquid, every third or fourth day, in addition to the pills.

This combination is almost infallible.

Experience for many years in the administration of these drugs has led to the adoption of these general rules, but it remains in the physician's province to modify them when, in his judgment, the indications demand it.

Dr. Laville's remedies, so successful in the treatment of gout and rheumatism, are equally so in affections due to a gouty discrasia, particularly neuralgic disorders, and above all others we cite *sciatica*.

DR. VERLIAC,
de la Faculté de Paris,
Ex interne des Hopitaux de Paris.

In order to secure the genuine medicines of Dr. Laville, the blue stamp of the French Government, as well as the signature of Dr. Laville, should be printed on each ladel.

Full instructions accompany each bottle.

For the United States of America, apply to

Messrs E. FOUGERA & CO.,

Druggists & Importers

No. 30 North William St., New York

